

## CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

## A HOLY WAR IN TURKEY

Results of a Raid Against Mohammedan Proselytism in Salonica.

## A WOULD-BE CONVERT RESCUED.

The French and German Consuls Murdered—Bloodshed in a Mosque.

## THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The Physical Powers of the Aged Pontiff Failing Rapidly.

## THE WINSLOW DIFFICULTY.

## THE HOLY WAR.

**RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN EUROPEAN TURKEY—CHRISTIANS AND MOHAMMEDANS IN CONFLICT IN SALONICA—A CHRISTIAN GIRL RESCUED FROM THE TURKS—THE FRENCH AND GERMAN CONSULS ASSASSINATED—AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE STRUGGLE.**

A serious riot took place in Salonica, European Turkey, on Saturday, between the Christians and Mohammedans.

**THE CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT.**  
The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl wished to become a Mohammedan. She was forcibly taken from her Turkish friends by the Greeks.

**THE FRENCH AND GERMAN CONSULS MURDERED.**  
During the riot the French and German consuls were assassinated by the Mohammedans.

**GENERAL ALARM.**  
Further disturbances are apprehended. At last accounts the authorities had taken no measures to protect life and property, and no arrests had been made.

**AMERICAN ACTION IN BEHALF OF CHRISTIANITY.**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7, 1876.  
It is stated here that the body of Christians who attempted to take the would-be convert from the Turkish quarter of Salonica acted as the instigation of the American Consul.

Fighting between the Christians and Turks ensued.

**THE CONSULS MURDERED IN THE MOSQUE.**  
The French and German consuls went to the Mosque and were killed by the exasperated Mohammedan populace, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to protect them.

**OFFICIAL VISITS TO THE SCENE OF DISTURBANCE.**  
A frigate left Constantinople to-day for Salonica with Echerrif Pacha, who has just been appointed Governor of Salonica.

A Turkish Commissioner, the Second Dragoman of the French Embassy and the German Consul at Constantinople, are also on board.

**THE GUILTY TO BE PUNISHED.**  
Punishment of the guilty has been ordered, with publicity befitting the gravity of the crime.

**THE FRENCH ON THE QUI VIVE.**  
A French man-of-war left Constantinople immediately on receipt of the news, to protect the lives and interests of French citizens and the honor of the flag.

**NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.**  
PARIS, Sunday Evening, May 7, 1876.  
A division of the French Mediterranean squadron has received orders to proceed to Salonica.

**SKETCH OF SALONICA.**  
The scene of the fatal riot between Christians and Turks, which is reported in our cable telegrams, is a city and seaport of European Turkey, the next place in commercial importance after Constantinople. It is situated at the northeastern extremity of the Gulf of Salonica, and is the seat of an Ottoman departmental government. The population numbers about eighty thousand persons, the larger proportion being Israelites; most of the remainder Turks, Greeks and Armenians. The city is a hill slope, surrounded by whitewashed and painted walls, and is ornamented by numerous minarets and domes, and laid out with gardens of cypress. It is commanded by a large citadel named the Seren Tower. One of its gates was built in honor of Augustus after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is a triumphal arch erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples; one, which is wholly unadorned, was a temple of Venus. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. Salonica has a large trade in British produce. The exports consist chiefly of wheat, barley, maize, wool, spunges, raw silk, tobacco and slaves. Clever residents in the city during his exile. It was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian.

## ROME.

**THE POPE'S VITAL POWERS DECLINING—HE REFUSES TO SPEAK EXCEPT IN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE—DEVOTEES DISAPPOINTED—PILGRIMS FOR NAPLES.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]  
ROME, May 7, 1876.  
In confirmation of what I wrote just lately to the HERALD about the Pope's declining physical powers I have to report that His Holiness now refuses to speak in any other language than the Italian.

**A VENETIAN INCIDENT.**  
Thus on Sunday last, to the Toulouse pilgrims, and again yesterday, in addressing some 1,500 pilgrims, chiefly French, he replied in Italian, to the general disappointment of the devotees.

**VERY FRIBLE IN BODY.**  
His Holiness is very feeble in body. He has to be supported by two prelates of the Church, and on the occasion of Vatican receptions alleges his bodily weakness as an excuse for not going round to bless the trinkets and other matters which are presented to him.

**HIS VOICE.**  
His voice is, however, of undiminished power.

**THE CARDINAL-SECRETARY.**  
Cardinal Antonelli was present at the reception of the pilgrims. His Eminence's health is restored.

**THE ST. JANUARIUS MIRACLE.**  
Six hundred pilgrims started from the Holy City

last night for Naples in order to witness the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius.

## ENGLAND.

**THE WINSLOW INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY—AMERICAN OFFICIAL OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS DISCHARGE—THE PRODUCE MARKET DEPRESSED.**

LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1876.  
A special despatch from London to the Manchester Guardian repeats, under reserve, a rumor current Friday evening that the British government had consented to surrender Winslow in accordance with the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty.

**AMERICAN OFFICIAL OPINION.**  
The agent of the Associated Press has inquired at the American Legation here and finds that the report is unfounded. The representative of the United States seems to entertain no hope that such will be the issue of the affair, but thinks that Winslow will be released by the British authorities.

**MIXING LANE MARKETS.**  
The Times says the Mixing Lane markets continue to suffer from the depression of trade and general feeling of caution now existing; therefore, speculation is now extinct, with prices lower than they have been for some years past. Sugar does not quite maintain last week's improvement. Ordinary qualities of coffee are still very depressed, and have further declined in several cases to the extent of two shillings per hundred-weight.

**THE LOUISVILLE RACES.**  
THE GRANDTEST MEETING EVER HELD IN THE WEST PROMISED—DETAILS OF THE COMING EVENTS—A HEARTY KENTUCKY WELCOME EXTENDED TO VISITORS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7, 1876.  
The grandest race meeting ever held in the West will be that of the Louisville Jockey Club, which commences here on the 15th of this month, continuing for six days. There are now at the course about thirty horses, of all ages, which will be increased to 100 by those at Nashville and to fifty more after the Lexington meeting, as all the stables there will be here except McGrath's, which will go direct East. No race ever run in the United States will attract so much attention as the one on the Kentucky derby.

**THE KENTUCKY DERBY.**  
To be run on the first day. All the crack three-year-olds will meet on one of the fastest and best tracks in the country. Parole, the great champion of the East, is now on the ground, looking the pink of condition. Cressmoor, the winner of the Cumberland Stake at Newmarket, Vagrant, the great winner of five out of six races at Newmarket and Harry Hill, who was a winner at the late New Orleans meeting, together with Bombay, Woodland, Malmesbury, Goldsboro and some others will contend. No race since the memorable contest between Wagner and Gray City has created so much interest in the turf circles. The prospects now indicate that Parole will be the favorite, while the Kentuckians will wager heavily on Vagrant and Cressmoor.

**SIX KENTUCKY DAYS.**  
On the third day, will have an Eastern representative in Tigris, who will meet Frontie, Clemen G., Planet, Teal Co., Janet, Galatin and some others.

**THE YALIS CITY STAKE.**  
On the fourth day, will bring together a large field of colts and fillies which did not appear in their two-year-old form. On the same day.

**THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL STAKE.**  
will bring together Grit, The Nipper, Ceylon, Tigris, Ballou and other colts in a dash of one and a quarter miles. The week's sport will conclude with.

**THE CLARK STAKE.**  
two miles, which will try the winner of the Derby against a field of colts in a dash of one and a quarter miles, and the result may change the public opinion as to which is the best three-year-old of the year.

**THE TRACK.**  
is now in fine condition, and everything indicates a grand and successful meeting. The hospitality of the people of the Fair City is proverbial, and all from a distance will meet a hearty Kentucky welcome.

**RACING IN SAN FRANCISCO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7, 1876.  
At the Bay District track yesterday Golden Gate won the handicap dash of a mile and a quarter in 2:22, beating Emma Scraggs, Lady Amanda and Bradley.

**THE SWEETSTAKES.**  
mile heats, were won by Golden Gate in 1:50 and 1:54, beating Double Cross.

**STORMS IN THE WEST.**  
EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO RAILROAD TRACKS—TRAINS IMPEDED—DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

KANSAS CITY, May 6, 1876.  
There has been an almost uninterrupted and unprecedented rainfall here during the past two days, causing immense damage and delays to railroads. None of the roads centering here sent out trains this morning on time, and no trains arrived except on the Missouri Pacific, North Missouri and Port Smith roads. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road is blocked near Cameron and passenger trains are held at Liberty. There is a heavy rain in the Missouri Pacific between here and Leavenworth, near Pomeroy, and also in the Council Bluffs road near Parkville. The Kansas Pacific is interrupted by a wash-out at Stranger and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe near De Sota. The entire railroad traffic at this place has been delayed and interrupted for the past twenty-four hours, and it will be several days before the usual order of things is restored.

**EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN ILLINOIS—A TRAIN DITCHED BY A TORNADO—NAMES OF PERSONS INJURED.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7, 1876.  
A special despatch to the Commercial from Neola, Ill., says the Illinois Central Mail train, bound south, was struck by a tornado when two miles south of that point, last night, and the entire train ditched. No person was killed, but several were severely injured.

**THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.**  
ANOTHER OF THE MURDERERS OF POLICEMAN YOST DISCOVERED—DETAILS OF THE ARREST.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 7, 1876.  
Justice is still in active pursuit of the Schuylkill county Molly Maguire murderers, and another of the miscreants has been taken into custody. Friday night something of a sensation was produced in this city by the sudden appearance of Charles Grim, one of the efficient officers of the coal and iron police in the south part of Luzerne county. Yesterday morning, the object of his visit was made apparent by his arrest of a man named John Morris, who is charged with having been living for some time with his mother at Port Griffith, about four miles from Wilkesbarre, and working in the Schuylkill colliery of Mr. J. H. Leveyer. Officer Grim took him prisoner to Portville yesterday.

**THE BELFRY MURDER.**  
It is rumored here to-night that Piper has confessed the murder of Mabel Young and also that of Jesse Langmaid and another murder.

## PARISIAN GLEANINGS.

Bonapartists Fostering and Encouraging the Amnesty Agitation.

Melancholy Pilgrimage to Chiselhurst to Celebrate Eugene's Birthday.

## ROUHER IN TROUBLE.

Rochefort Fighting Everybody to Secure Amnesty for Communists.

The New Opera, "Dimriti"—Balls, Parties, Fashions and Dramatic Events.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, May 7, 1876.

The imperialists are promoting the Communist amnesty agitation, because they believe that in the end there will be trouble about it, and anything that has in it the shadow of a chance they avail themselves of most readily. If they can succeed in creating a division among the republican factions there will be an opportunity for new pamphlets in denunciation of what was so often termed "demagogism" during the canvass before the last elections. To turn this new excitement to account for party purposes will be something of revenge for the wholesale insulting of their friends by the Assembly, as well as giving the leaders something to do in these otherwise uneventful times.

**ROCHEFORT AGAIN.**  
Rochefort's present newspaper is apparently giving the authorities more trouble than did his famous *Lanterne*. Instead of pleading for the "rights of man," as the title of his new journal would indicate, he seems to be raking up all the old grievances which he suffered during the Empire, and flagellating without mercy all who have ever run counter to his wishes. From Olivier to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, from Thiers to MacMahon, he pierces every one with his unflinching lance. His publisher has been repeatedly convicted and fined and his editor imprisoned, but Rochefort is always invisible whenever sought for.

**M. ROUHER IN TROUBLE.**  
It is probable now that the government will institute a prosecution against M. Rouher for his fierce anti-republican address to the electors of Ajaccio. Some leading Corsicans believe they can shield him by showing that his speech was as humorous as antagonistic, and that the government sustained no harm thereby.

**BONAPARTISTS AT CHISELHURST.**  
The Bonapartists, so far, have reduced their manifestations to a gathering at Chiselhurst, whither the leaders went to celebrate the ex-Emperor Eugene's fiftieth birthday, and to congratulate him, no doubt, on the distant vision which he so steadily indulges of the coronation of Napoleon IV. Still these constant pilgrimages to the little dull Kentish village must be monotonous to the gay throng which formerly taught the world politics from the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville, and Her ex-Majesty must also appreciate the difference. Speeches and promises were plentiful, as I am informed, and M. Rouher almost ventured to prophesy restoration—but leaving out the date.

**MORE PREFECTORIAL CHANGES.**  
Further prefectorial changes are announced for to-morrow.

**EXPLOSIVE BULLETS—TURKEY ASSAILED.**  
One result of the recent Congress at Brussels on the mode of conducting warfare is apparent already. It seems that the Ottoman government have given orders to the War Department to issue explosive bullets—some of which may have been used already—and now, Austria, Hungary and Germany are wrangling with the Porte over it, even using threatening language to insure a prompt discontinuance of the murderous explosives, and alleging that, with the modern implements of war, fighting is sufficiently horrible without the introduction of these things. Moreover, that it is not necessary to blow a soldier to pieces in order to place him hors de combat.

**FIRST NIGHT OF "DIMIRTI."**  
The Theatre Lyrique opened last night with Victorien Joncre's new opera "Dimirti." The house was literally crammed. Among the notabilities present were Mme. MacMahon, the Prefect of the Seine, M. Gambetta and many of the *cille* of the city.

**THE MUSIC.**  
The opera was a fair success, apart from the exaggerated enthusiasm of the *daque* engaged for the occasion. The orchestration was good, and there were also some excellent *morceaux* of melody; but it was not a great work, considered in its entirety.

**ENGALLY'S SUCCESS.**  
Mme. Engally assumed the principal role, and achieved a splendid success. She has a fine voice and an excellent method of delivery, so much so that she quite charmed the audience.

**"LES HEROIQUES."**  
At the Opera Comique "Les Heriokes" was not a success. The music of the libretto was by Young, and shows the writer's inexperience on every page.

**THE "SHAUGHRAUN" IN PARIS.**  
The "Shaughraun," which has had such a splendid run every where it has been produced, is now being adapted for the Theatre Porte St. Martin.

**BOCCALUT AND IRVING.**  
Don Boccacut is now here. On the 20th inst. he will sail for New York in company with Mr. Henry Irving.

**LESCEUR DEAD.**  
The death of the comedian, M. Lesneur, is announced.

**JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.**  
Great changes are being made in French newspapers. *La Liberte* is to become a republican organ, with M. Pascal Dupret as editor.

**THE DUE D'AMALIE.**  
The Due d'Amalie has purchased *L'Echo*, which, strange to say, is also to be republican.

Rochefort's paper is damaging the *Rappel* to a considerable extent.

claims of American institutions and manners. He attempted to judge America by a three weeks' tour, during which he appears to have been introduced to one respectable family, whose hospitality he sneers at in print, and marvels that a gentleman should trust his wife to "walk with a stranger."

**SCULPTURE AT THE SALON.**  
The interest in the sculpture at the Salon, according to the Paris critics, all centres in Sarah Bernhardt's group. It is a melancholy admission.

**THE LATEST FASHION FOR LADIES.**  
The latest fashion for ladies' hats is to have flowers fastened to string down the sides of the face. In this way we have beauty embowered.

**CLOSE OF THE BALL SEASON.**  
The fashionable ball season closes to-morrow with a grand ball at the new and magnificent Hotel Andre.

**THE AMERICAN COLONY.**  
The banker parties were given this week to the American colony, culminating in a grand dinner, in which the great banquet swells participated.

**MR. HEATY AND MRS. WARREN BEY GAVE REPRESENTATIONS OF PRIVATE THEATRICALS AND HOPS.**  
Mr. Cummings was married to Miss Heyward, of New York, at the American chapel, on Tuesday.

**DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.**  
The American Consul, Mr. Graham, at Florence, Italy, is dead.

**MEXICO.**  
THE REPUBLIC DIVIDED IN ITS LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT—PEACE IN SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTS, A DESPERATE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN OTHERS—CONGRESS VOTES AN ADJOURNMENT—NATIONAL VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS—RIOT ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGION.

HAVANA, May 7, 1876.  
The English mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to April 30.

**DISASTROUS DISRUPTION.**  
Thirteen States of the Mexican Confederation are in absolute peace and loyal to the general government. Five others are disturbed by scattered bands of revolutionists.

**IN VERA CRUZ, OAXACA AND LA PUEBLA** the situation is desperate. Large bands also trouble the peace of Hidalgo, Mexico and Morelia.

**PERSONAL HOSTILITY TO THE PRESIDENT.**  
Personal hostility to President Lerdo at the capital is strong.

**MUNITIONS OF WAR FROM AMERICA.**  
Fifty-five hundred stand of improved arms and \$1,000,000 worth of ammunition from the United States have arrived at the capital from Vera Cruz.

**CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.**  
Congress, by a vote of 135 to 30, voted to adjourn until one month after the next Presidential inauguration.

**IT HAS GRANTED THE PRESIDENT EXTRAORDINARY POWERS** for the conduct of the war and the raising of money.

**DIAS'S MOVEMENTS.**  
It is rumored that Diaz has marched into the interior and is at San Luis Potosi, where he has established a provisional government for the State of Tamaulipas.

**RAISING READY.**  
The government is very active, and is organizing a large force in the interior under General Escobedo for a march to the frontier.

**THE OAXACA CAMPAIGN.**  
The campaign in Oaxaca has apparently been abandoned. Generals Alatorre and Correl are in the State of Vera Cruz operating on the line of the railroad.

**RAILWAY WORKS.**  
The bridges which the insurgents have so far destroyed on the railroad were built of wood.

**THE GREAT IRON BRIDGES** are threatened if the company attempts to run trains. The road is now guarded from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, and travel has been partially resumed.

**REBEL INVASION.**  
Three thousand insurgents have invaded the State of Hidalgo, and at latest accounts were on the point of attacking Puebla.

**NAVAL LOSSES.**  
The revolutionists at Minatitlan have captured two vessels loaded with ammunition—a heavy loss to the government.

**EARTHQUAKE.**  
There was a severe shock of earthquake in Guadalajara on April 12.

**A RELIGIOUS RIOT.**  
A religious riot has taken place in Queretaro. Rev. Maxwell Phillips, of the Presbyterian mission, was badly wounded.

## ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHTY-FOUR HOURS—THE GREATEST FEAT IN THE ANNALS OF RAILROADING.

A train will start at one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June for San Francisco from the city of New York, a distance of 3,225 miles, with sixteen passengers, each of whom will pay \$500 fare, the fare including a week's board at the Grand Palace Hotel at San Francisco.

When the passengers reach their destination they will be received by the Mayor and Common Council of San Francisco. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, of Booth's Theatre, who is the manager of the affair, intends to reach San Francisco in eighty-eight hours from New York. The New York Herald will be carried on the train and will be delivered at Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and all intermediate stations on the route.

Mr. Jarrett, moved with the spirit of American enterprise, and desiring to do the fastest thing ever done on a railway in the United States, has made arrangements with the different railroad companies between New York and San Francisco to have, at night, at every half-mile, a torch bearer, and during the day men bearing signal flags. On every different road and at every station the Herald will be delivered, and in thirty-four hours from New York city the Mississippi river will be reached at Clinton.

The Herald of Thursday morning, June 1, will be sold in Chicago on the same day. Mr. Jarrett has engaged this train with the intention of making a centennial event of the affair. Leaving New York at one o'clock of Thursday morning, June 1, he believes that his distinguished guests will dine at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on Sunday, June 4. There are bets that it cannot be done. Thirty-four hours to the Mississippi river by rail, and no stoppages between New York and Pittsburgh is something wonderful if it can be done. The United States government has decided to send its mails by this lightning train, and Wells, Fargo & Company will also send their gold, specie and valuable packages by the same.

**THE TICKET BOOK TAKES THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME:**  
On the first leaf—"Jarrett & Palmer's Special Fast Trans-Continental Train, New York to San Francisco, Henry C. Jarrett, General Manager."  
On the second leaf—"Pennsylvania Railroad—New York to Pittsburgh."  
Third leaf—"Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago."  
Fourth leaf—"Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Chicago to Omaha."  
Fifth leaf—"Union Pacific Railroad—Omaha to Ogden."  
Sixth leaf—"Central Pacific Railroad—Ogden to San Francisco."

Seventh leaf—"Tallman Palace Sleeping Car—good for a double all-night run from New York to San Francisco."  
Eighth leaf—"Dinner ticket for meals on route."  
Ninth leaf—"Order on Grand Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for one week's board."  
Tenth leaf—"Dinner ticket from New York to San Francisco."

## DOM PEDRO.

A Visit to the Manufacturing Establishments of Pittsburgh.

## ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

His Majesty's Impression of the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1876.

The Emperor left Pittsburgh at three o'clock A. M. yesterday on a special train from Oil City to inspect some of the petroleum works. He arrived at eight o'clock and was delayed at the station, where a large crowd was assembled.

Owing to the non-arrival of carriages that had been ordered there was some delay.

**INSPECTING THE OIL WORKS.**  
After some time carriages were procured and His Majesty proceeded to inspect the Imperial Petroleum Works, where he had an opportunity of acquainting himself with the various processes through which the oil passes during its preparation for the market.

The Emperor was deeply interested in all that he saw. As the Imperial Works lately suffered severely from large oil tanks taking fire there was ample opportunity to become acquainted with the dangers as well as the benefits connected with the production of petroleum.

**AT THE WELLS.**  
As the Emperor did not see an oil well in active operation at Oil City, the train stopped on the way back to Pittsburgh at Foxburg, to allow him to witness the drawing of the oil from the earth.

**POPULAR OVATIONS.**  
A number of people had assembled at this point, and on the departure of the train they gave three rousing cheers for His Majesty. As the Imperial train swept past Park City the people came out in great numbers, and, though separated by the river, they expressed their good will by hoisting flags and waving handkerchiefs, a politeness that was duly acknowledged by the Emperor.

**MOVEMENTS IN PITTSBURGH.**  
On his arrival in Pittsburgh His Majesty visited the Catholic church of St. Paul and the City Hall, where he was received and shown through the building by Mayor McCarthy.

**AT THE IRON WORKS.**  
He then proceeded to the American Iron Works, where 3,000 men are employed, and, having carefully inspected the works, he paid the manager the compliment of saying that in some of the departments the works were more complete than any he had seen in Europe.

**HEARDER VISITED SOME GLASS WORKS,** but neither in the system nor in the quality of the work did he find anything worthy of commendation.

**IT WAS NOW TOO LATE** to visit other industrial establishments, so the Imperial party ascended Mount Washington by the inclined plane railway and enjoyed a splendid view of the city.

His Majesty next drove over to Allegheny City to inspect the Penitentiary, where he was courteously received by the warden. The prison officers were a little taken aback by His Majesty's acquaintance with prison systems, and also by the information that, though the Pennsylvania prison was well conducted apparently, His Majesty thought it was not equal to the Penitentiary of Rio Janeiro.

**REFRESHING FRANKNESS.**  
When His Majesty was informed that the workshop building had been erected at a cost of \$15,000 he told the warden it was too dear, a piece of frankness that rather surprised the warden, and amused not a few of those who were accompanying the party.

His Majesty was also very much disappointed to find so little provision made for schools in the prison, and was really surprised when informed that the dozen desks in a miserable room, not more than twenty feet square, were the whole accommodation devoted to schools in the system of American prisons. This statement seems incredible, but as it was made by a prison official it is probably correct.

His Majesty left the model Pennsylvania Penitentiary convinced that there was still room in it for improvement in American prisons. He was delighted with Pittsburgh, and expressed great regret that he could not stay long enough to see the various matters of interest in the city. The energy and industry of the town made a deep impression on His Majesty.

**AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.**  
His Majesty Dom Pedro and suite arrived here this morning at ten o'clock. Senhor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, received the Emperor at the station, where carriages were waiting to conduct the Imperial party to the Arlington Hotel. His Majesty's first visit was to the Catholic church of St. Matthew, where

**HE ATTENDED MASS.**  
On the conclusion of divine service he drove to the Capitol. He was shown through the building by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. J. R. French. His Majesty was greatly struck by the magnificent

**PROPORTIONS OF THE CAPITOL,** and, after contemplating it for a while, he turned to the HERALD correspondent and said:—

"It is magnificent. It is the finest building I ever saw. There is nothing in Europe equal to it." And then after a moment's pause, "Nothing so striking except, perhaps, the colonnade of the Louvre." The groups of statuary which disfigure the splendid pile caught His Majesty's eye, and he said:—

"Oh, they are very poor." It must be said that the sculpture is mediocre. Let us not speak of them, but the mass is splendid."

These observations were made on the outside of the building, for, on the arrival of the Imperial party, the doors were found to be locked, but were opened after a short delay through the courtesy of the officers.

**THE ROTUNDA.**  
won from His Majesty expressions of admiration, but it is to be feared that the big picture did not give him a very high opinion of our artiste. Looking at the bas-reliefs round the rotunda, the Emperor was driven to inquire where the Americans had gone in search of such bad artists, and was not a little shocked to find that the worst work in the place had been done by adventurous pretensions from sunny Italy. The only works of real artistic worth were the splendid views of the Yellow Stone Valley and Colorado, painted by Thomas Moran—works that are well deserving of the honorable position that has been assigned to them, and are in keeping with the grandeur of the edifices they adorn. The Emperor was next shown through

**THE LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM,** which was very much admired. On entering it the Visconde de Bom Retiro paid Americans the compliment of saying that:—

"The people of this country understood how to erect their public buildings in a way worthy of the nation's greatness, and that such works could not fail to impress strangers with a high idea of the aspirations and intelligence of the people."

His Majesty admired very much the Senate private consultation room. He found that it was in exquisite taste, but that the furniture of the room was not in keeping with its richness and beauty.

This remark was caused by the presence of a number of ordinary wooden chairs, which had probably been placed in the room for some extraordinary consultation. They certainly contrasted strangely with the beautiful marble walls and pillars.

**THE SENATE.**  
His Majesty thought it was not so richly decorated as the English House of Lords, nor did it display so much luxury. He also remarked that the ceiling appeared very low and injured the appearance of the Senate Chamber. The Military and Naval Committee rooms were next visited; then the rooms devoted to the President and Vice President of the United States. As the portraits of the great American statesmen were pointed out to the Emperor he showed an intimate acquaintance with American history by his intelligent remarks on the salient events of their lives. His Majesty afterward visited the

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,** and was very much pleased by the statues of